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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/729,072	12/04/2000	Jian Zhang	0088CN-58	6444

26797 7590 12/12/2005

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EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2145

DATE MAILED: 12/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/729,072	Applicant(s) ZHANG ET AL.	
	Examiner Azizul Choudhury	Art Unit 2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the correspondence received on September 15, 2005.

Claim Objections

Claims 19 and 22 are objected to because of the following informalities:

- Claim 19 depends on both claims 15 and 7. Claim 7 has been cancelled. It will be assumed by the examiner that the applicant intends claim 19 to be dependant upon claim 15.
- Claim 22 depends on claim 5. Claim 5 has been cancelled. It will be assumed by the examiner that the applicant intends claim 22 to be dependent upon claim 15.

Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 15-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramirez Diaz et al (US Pat No: 6,476,858), hereafter referred to as Diaz.

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1. With regards to claim 15, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising: a number of channel interfaces units, each of the channel interfaces units coupled to a field terminal and receiving data over an E1 channel from the field terminal, wherein each of the channel interfaces units comprises at least a channel transceiver to communicate with the field terminal, wherein the field terminal is configured to package audio, video, and alarm data as E1 frames and transport the data over the E1 channel that is also used to send control information from a view station to the field terminal; a network interface coupled to a data network; and an information process kernel coupled between the channel interfaces units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing Instructions for organizing the audio, video, and alarm data received by the channel interface units to be transmitted on the Ethernet, and forming alarm signals correspondingly from the alarm data

(Diaz teaches a video security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras (equivalent to field terminals), each connected to a port (equivalent to channel interface) (Figure 8A, Diaz) within the computer (equivalent to the video surveillance server and they possess kernels). The components transfer information between one another through networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. The video cameras send video along with alternative data such as beeps (equivalent to alarm) (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz) and sounds (column 3, lines 1-11 and Figure 8A, Diaz). The design also allows data to

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be digitized and processed if necessary. The user at the remote consoles (equivalent to view station) are able to receive and transfer data from/to the video cameras through the computers (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

2. With regards to claim 16, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the information process kernel depending on an IP multicast protocol transmits the audio and video data to each substation

(Diaz discloses that various network protocols are acceptable (column 4, lines 50-54, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

3. With regards to claim 17, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein each of the channel interfaces units further comprises: at least one channel transceiver chip; at least one programmable device; a processor, coupled to the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device and controlled under a clock signal, for synchronizing the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device to cause the audio and video data to be transferred into the memory and read the audio and video data out of the memory onto a data bus when one of the viewing stations is controlled to display the data

(The claimed features are present in computing devices with user interfaces, such as computers and Diaz's design features computers (Figure 7, Diaz). The computers are networked and hence data transmission and receiving methods are present. In addition, it executes software (column 5, line 66 – column 7, line 9, Diaz), hence it features programmable means along with processor(s). Plus, it is also well known that digital devices, including computers, feature clocks (Figure 8B, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure

teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

4. With regards to claim 18, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the data network is one or more of Ethernet (E1) and local area network (LAN)

(Diaz's design uses networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, Figure 7 illustrates that LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks. No limitation is placed as to they type of network to be used.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user

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to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

5. With regards to claim 19, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the network interface formats the data for transmission over the data network in accordance with a standard supported by the data network

(Diaz's design uses networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, Figure 7 illustrates that LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks. No limitation is placed as to they type of network to be used. The formatting of data for network transmission is inherent for networked devices such as those in Diaz's design.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

6. With regards to claim 20, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the Instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the

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data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an Internal bus through an address mapping register; and store the data in the memory when the internal bus is detected idle

(The claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present within Diaz's design (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

7. With regards to claim 21, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the Instructions when executed causes the processor further to; read the data out the memory when receiving a data channel number identifying the field terminal; and transmit the data over the data network through the network interface

(If data is to be transferred in a computer, the claimed steps must be performed. Diaz's design features networked computers that fit such requirements (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

8. With regards to claim 22, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the field terminal is remotely located with respect to the view stations (Diaz discloses a design allowing a user to monitor locally or remotely (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user

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to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

9. With regards to claim 23, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance system comprising: a number of field terminals, each configured to produce audio, video and alarm data, the audio, video, and alarm data being packaged into frames and transported over a dedicated channel; a number of viewing stations remotely located with respect to the field terminals; a video server coupled between the field terminals and the viewing stations, the video server comprising a number of channel interfaces units, each of the channel interfaces units dedicated to one of the field terminals and receiving the audio, video, and alarm data from the one of the field terminals, a network interface coupled to a data network; and an information process kernel coupled between the channel interfaces units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing instructions for organizing the audio, video, and alarm data received to have the audio and video data transmitted on a data network, and forming alarm signals correspondingly from the alarm data

(Diaz teaches a video security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz).

The design uses video cameras (equivalent to field terminals), each connected to a port (equivalent to channel interface) (Figure 8A, Diaz) within the computer (equivalent to the video server and they possess kernels). The components transfer information between one another through networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the

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claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. The video cameras send video along with alternative data such as beeps (equivalent to alarm) (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz) and sounds (column 3, lines 1-11 and Figure 8A, Diaz). The design also allows data to be digitized and processed if necessary. The users at the remote consoles (equivalent to view station) are able to receive and transfer data from/to the video cameras through the computers (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

10. With regards to claim 24, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 23, wherein the video server is configured to act as a multipoint system

(Diaz discloses that various network protocols are acceptable (column 4, lines 50-54, Diaz)).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

11. With regards to claim 25, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 24, wherein the Information process kernel depending on an IP multicast protocol transmits the audio and video data to each substation

(Diaz discloses that various network protocols are acceptable (column 4, lines 50-54, Diaz). Multicast (along with other protocols) allow for data to be transmitted to multiple recipients.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the

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monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

12. With regards to claim 26, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 25, wherein the dedicated channel is an E1 channel and the data network is an LAN

(Diaz's design uses networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, Figure 7 illustrates that LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks. No limitation is placed as to they type of network to be used.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

13. With regards to claim 27, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 23, wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the

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audio and video data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an Internal bus through an address mapping register; and store the audio and video data in a memory when the Internal bus is detected idle

(The claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present within Diaz's design (Figure 7, Diaz). Computers are well known to possess memory (Figure 8A, item 305, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

14. With regards to claim 28, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 27, wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor further to: read the audio and video data out the memory when receiving a data channel number identifying the field terminal; and transmit the audio and video data over the data network through the network interface

(If data is to be transferred in a computer, the claimed steps must be performed.

Diaz's design features networked computers that fit such requirements (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

Response to Remarks

The amendment received on September 15, 2005 has been carefully reviewed but is not deemed fully persuasive. A revised office action has been compiled to address the newly revised claims. In addition, responses to the concerns expressed within the remarks portion of the amendment are listed below.

The applicant's representative has amended the claims to reflect that an alarm signal is formulated from alarm data. Diaz's disclosure states that an "alarm event" (equivalent to alarm data) is advised to a user through various means, including a beeper or an auditive message (equivalent to alarm signal) (column 4, lines 19-33, Diaz).

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In addition, the applicant's representative argues that the cameras of Diaz's design do not transfer data through a network (E1 frames, packets, etc). However, within the abstract, Diaz clearly states that the camera can be digital and that data is transferred from them through networks such as the Internet.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Perkins et al (US Pat No: 6,496,477)


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on (571) 272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC



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